2 SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The following five existing CDCR prisons, listed below and shown in Exhibit 2-1, are currently under consideration for construction and operation of a level II infill facility under Senate Bill (SB) 1022:

- Richard J. Donovan Correctional Facility (RJD) Infill Site – South San Diego County, 480 Alta Road, San Diego, CA 92179
- California Institute for Men (CIM) Infill Site – 14901 Central Avenue, Chino, CA 91710
- Mule Creek State Prison (MCSP) Infill Site – 4001 State Route 104, Ione, CA 95640
- Folsom State Prison (FSP)/California State Prison, Sacramento (SAC) Infill Site – 300 Prison Road, Represa (Folsom), CA 95671 (Note: The potential infill site is situated between FSP and SAC)
- California Medical Facility (CMF)/California State Prison, Solano (SOL) Infill Site – SOL is at 2100 Peabody Road, Vacaville, CA 95696; CMF is at 1600 California Drive, Vacaville, CA 95686 (Note: The potential infill site is situated between SOL and CMF)

RJD and MCSP have been designated by the lead agency as the proposed sites for two level II infill correctional facilities, while the other three sites would be considered alternatives to the proposed sites. These are the only five sites that can be considered for construction of new level II correctional facilities under the enabling legislation, SB 1022.

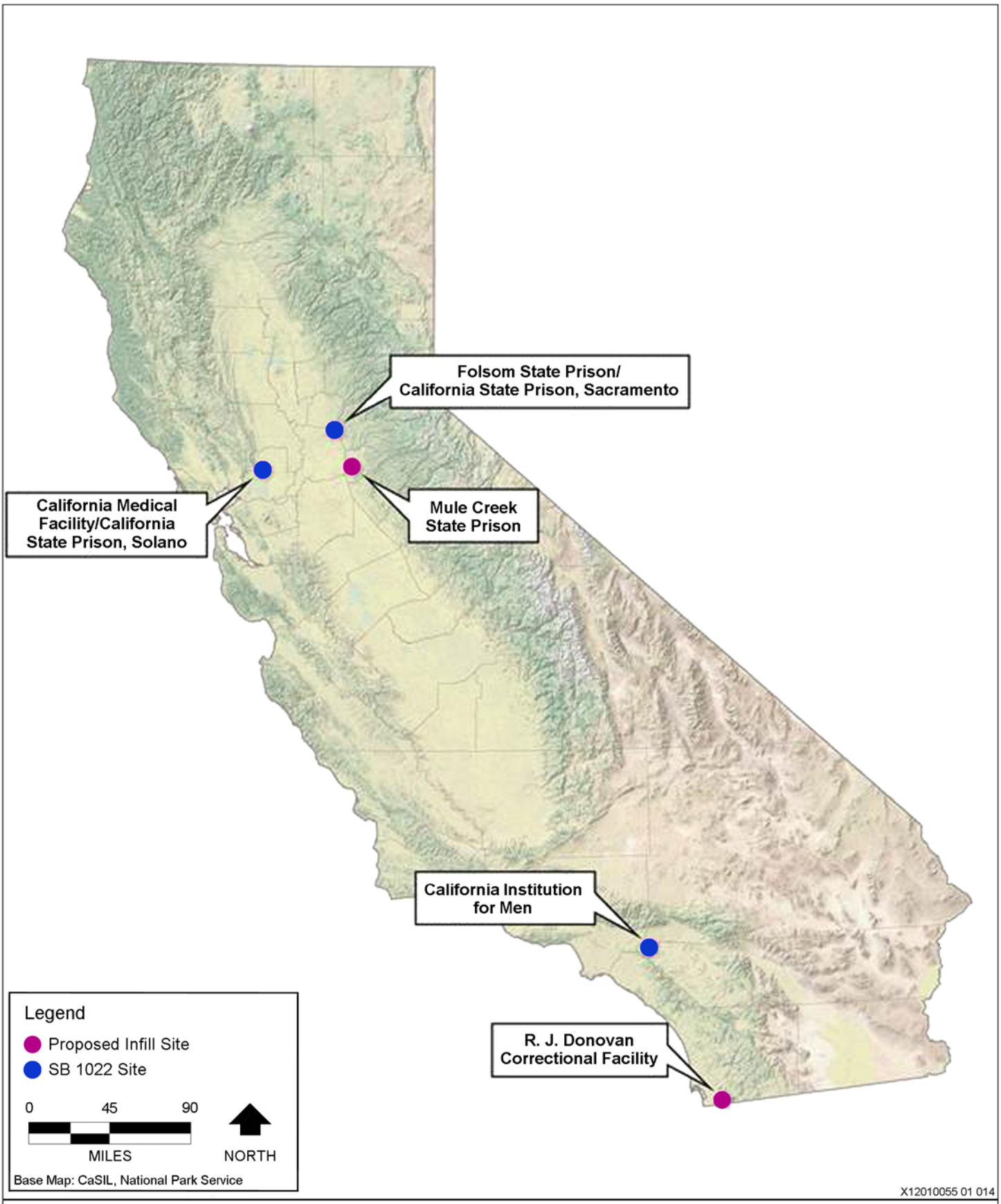
2.2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

On June 27, 2012, Governor Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr., approved SB 1022, which amended the Public Safety and Offender Rehabilitation Services Act of 2007. This legislation implements a key element of the CDCR Blueprint planning document (see below) to provide new level II infill correctional facilities. Section 14 of SB 1022 authorizes and directs CDCR to:

> "…design and construct three level II dorm facilities adjacent to one or more of the following institutions: [FSP]; [SAC]; [CMF]; [SOL]; [MCSP]; [CIM]; and [RJD]…. [T]hese facilities will be designed to provide flexible housing for various inmate subpopulations, including, but not limited to, those with disabilities, intermediate medical needs, or mental health treatment."

The seven prisons identified above all have an intermediate care level of medical services (there are four other prisons with that rating but they have no potential areas of adequate size for the proposed additional level II bed facilities). These sites were initially selected based on a review of available underutilized or vacant land within existing CDCR prisons with an intermediate care rating that would avoid the need to acquire additional land to build a new facility. The proposed level II facilities would meet all CDCR correctional facility design and security requirements, including the use of lethal electrified perimeter fencing to enhance community safety. Each new facility would be operated by and under the authority of the respective adjacent prison(s) consistent with the Legislature's intent that the facilities provide flexible housing for various inmate subpopulations, including, but not limited to, those with disabilities, intermediate medical needs, or mental health treatment needs.

Depending on the amount of space potentially available at the five infill sites, CDCR can consider constructing and operating either three single, 792-bed correctional facilities or a single 792-bed facility and a complex that combines two 792-bed correctional facilities (a total of 1,584 beds). However, not all sites have space for a complex. Under either scenario, the legislation only authorizes the construction



Source: Adapted by Ascent Environmental 2013

Exhibit 2-1 CDCR Facilities and Locations under Consideration

of up to a total of three level II correctional facilities at these five sites, for a total of 2,376 beds. CDCR does not plan to consider the construction of all 2,376 level II beds authorized by S.B. 1022 at a single site. A correctional facility of this size is generally not physically feasible at any of the five infill sites evaluated in the DEIR; a correctional facility of this size would also require additional supervisorial and management personnel for its operation.

In addition to identifying the seven prisons, SB 1022 includes a provision that CDCR "shall notify the State Public Works Board of its proposed siting locations" for the infill projects. In accordance with Section 14 of SB 1022, CDCR notified the State Public Works Board (Board) of its proposed siting locations and respective project budgets, which were accepted by the Board at its September 14, 2012, meeting. The Board's action adopted a proposal, which is evaluated as the proposed project herein, for the construction of a single, 792-bed level II infill correctional facility on available vacant ground adjacent to RJD and a 1,584-bed, level II infill correctional facility complex on available land adjacent to MCSP. However, because the enabling legislation resulted in the identification of five potential infill sites within the grounds of seven prisons CDCR has prepared this EIR on the basis of providing equal analysis of the potential construction of proposed level II correctional facilities at all sites (RJD, MCSP, FSP/SAC, CIM, and CMF/SOL). CDCR subsequently determined that, with respect to CIM, the level of engineering studies that would be required to accurately assess the potential need for modifications to the existing water treatment system (including adequacy of supply, storage, and distribution) and the wastewater treatment system would require a longer schedule than can feasibly be accommodated by the proposed project within the legislative requirements of SB 1022. Therefore, the analysis of the CIM alternative site was not conducted at an equal level of analysis. Based on the approach and information contained in the EIR, CDCR may select any of the four remaining infill sites.

2.2.1 SUSPENSION OF CLOSURE OF CALIFORNIA REHABILITATION CENTER, NORCO (SENATE BILL 105, 2013)

When SB 1022 was initially passed and placed into law, it contained a provision (Section 15) that required cessation of operations at the California Rehabilitation Center (CRC) in Norco, California within six months of the completion of construction of the three level II infill correctional facilities or by December 16, 2016 (whichever is sooner). This provision required CDCR to transfer the existing inmate population to other CDCR prisons. However, on September 12, 2013, Governor Brown approved SB 105. Section 21(b) of SB 105 suspended Section 15 of SB 1022. This provision of SB 105 effectively suspends the closure of CRC indefinitely pending an administrative review of the feasibility of closure by CDCR and the Department of Finance.

As a result of the passage of this legislation, the closure of CRC is no longer an aspect of the proposed project nor will it be a consequence of constructing either of the proposed level II infill correctional facilities. CDCR will not prepare a closure plan for this prison nor will it contemplate future actions with regard to the potential disposal of all or a portion of the buildings at CRC through a state surplus process at this time. As discussed in the DEIR, funds authorized by SB 1022 for level II infill correctional facilities will not be used to modify, renovate, or otherwise alter any of the buildings, infrastructure, or grounds at CRC.

2.3 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The primary and fundamental objective of the proposed Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project is to fulfill the mandates of SB 1022 by providing additional level II prison housing, related support buildings, and inmate rehabilitative programming space adjacent to existing CDCR prison facilities. CDCR anticipates the need for these new facilities because proposed changes to its inmate classification criteria are expected to result in an increased number of level II inmates. The authorized facilities, according to Section 14(a)(4) of SB 1022, are intended "to provide flexible housing for various

inmate[s]…, including, but not limited to, those with disabilities, intermediate medical needs, or mental health treatment needs."

The proposed infill facilities are intended to achieve the following additional objectives:

- assist in meeting the goals of the CDCR plan, "The Future of California Corrections" (also known as the CDCR Blueprint), to improve state correctional facility operations in a fiscally responsible manner;
- meet the goals of the Blueprint by constructing three, level II dorms, each with a capacity of approximately 800 beds;
- utilize vacant/underutilized property within two or three of seven identified existing prisons for the construction of secure level II correctional facilities;
- use the existing staff resources and capacity of prison infrastructure within the seven subject prisons to minimize the cost of operating the additional level II correctional facilities while minimizing impacts to sensitive biological resources;
- construct the facilities in a timely manner in light of the need to reduce overcrowding in the state prison system;
- improve CDCR's ability to achieve its goal of providing rehabilitative programs, including substantive work, academic education, vocational training, and specialized treatment for California's inmate population; and
- design facilities to provide flexible housing for various level II inmate sub-populations.

2.4 DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED PROJECT

CDCR proposes to construct and operate a 792-bed facility adjacent to RJD in southern San Diego County and a 1,584-bed facility complex adjacent to MCSP in Ione, California. As noted above, these were selected as the proposed projects based on initial evaluations of available land and potential constraints associated with the five potential development sites. The development of these two facilities constitutes the proposed project for the purposes of this EIR.

Although the new level II facilities would be operated by and under the authority of the respective adjacent prison each facility would be independent and self-contained with all necessary related support buildings and inmate programming space to meet the needs of various inmates, including, but not limited to, those with disabilities, intermediate medical needs, and mental health treatment needs. The characteristics of the housing, infrastructure, and support buildings are described in detail below. The specific characteristics of a single facility are described first, followed by those of a complex. The project elements that would be the same with either a single facility or a complex, such as lighting or electrified fencing, are described last.

In compliance with Governor Brown's Executive Order B-18-12, which requires all state projects of more than 10,000 square feet to meet Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Silver standards, CDCR has committed to meeting or exceeding LEED Silver standards at the proposed level II infill facilities. The design process would operate under the expectation of best long-term cost and environmental value, resulting in a direct connection to the concept of sustainability.

2.4.1 SINGLE, LEVEL II INFILL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

A single, level II infill correctional facility would generally be pentagonal in shape, cover approximately 35 acres, and include three separate housing units and associated support structures. Additionally, up to 20 acres of land would be temporarily disturbed during construction activities. (Note: The site acreage required would depend on site-specific considerations; please refer to Volumes 2 through 5 for the specific acreage required at each potential infill site.) A single, level II facility would include three housing units. Each housing unit would be approximately 40,000 gross square feet (gsf) in size with an operational capacity of approximately 264 level II beds per structure, for a total of 792 level II beds in a

single infill facility.[1] Each housing unit would be approximately 26 feet tall. A communal recreational area would be located centrally between the housing units.

The total estimated floor area for a single facility would be approximately 260,000 gsf, of which an estimated 90,000 gsf would be program space. A single, level II infill correctional facility would include the following accessory and support structures and inmate programming space:

- Visitor/Staff Processing Facility,
- Family Visiting Area,
- Work Change,
- Housing Units (HU),
- Work Zone Food Service Satellite (WZFSS),
- Vocational Education Building (VOC),
- Chapel/Academic Education Classroom/Hobby Handicraft Area,
- Gymnasium,
- Library,
- Facility Program Support Services (FPSS),
- Facility Food Service Satellite (FFSS),
- Volatile and Hazardous Waste Storage (SG),
- Building Maintenance Satellite (BMS),
- Central Health Service,
- Central Control Complex,
- Possibly buildings to support Prison Industry Authority (PIA) enterprises, and
- Phone systems (PBX).

STAFFING

Staff at a single facility would include correctional officers, medical and mental health personnel, vocational and educational staff, facility maintenance personnel, and administrative support staff. Approximately 193 staff members would be employed at a single, level II infill facility. Table 2-1 identifies projected prison employment levels by work shift.

Table 2-1 Estimated Staffing for a Infill Facility

Work Shift	Time	Projected New Staff[1]
Custody (Correctional Staff)		
First Watch	10:00 p.m.–6:00 a.m.	16
Second Watch	6:00 a.m.–2:00 p.m.	57
Third Watch	2:00 p.m.–10:00 p.m.	31
	Subtotal	***104***
Support (e.g., Education/Vocation, Food Service, Medical/Dental, Utility, Administrative)		
First Shift (Limited to medical/food service staff)	10:00 p.m.–6:00 a.m.	2
Second Shift	8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.	81
Third Shift (Limited to medical/food service staff)	2:00 p.m.–10:00 p.m.	6
	Subtotal	***89***
Total Staff		**193**

Source: CDCR 2013
[1] The estimated support staffing numbers would be lower on weekends than on weekdays.

[1] "Operational capacity" refers to the inmate capacity of a particular facility, taking into account the capacity of supporting programs (such as education, vocational, and medical programs) to serve the inmate population.

PARKING

The number of parking spaces required is based on a combination of the staff totals for the second and third watches (Table 2-1) plus an estimate of the number of visitors the facility would receive based on the facility's population. CDCR evaluated existing facilities across the state and determined that approximately 15 percent of inmates received a visitor on a given weekend/holiday visitation day (inmate visitation is restricted to weekends and major holidays). Therefore, allowing for 15 percent visitation, a single facility would include no fewer than 207 (88 staff plus 119 visitor) parking spaces. Refer to the facility site plans in Chapter 2 of Volumes 2 through 5 of the DEIR for the proposed locations of surface parking at each potential single infill site.

2.4.2 LEVEL II INFILL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY COMPLEX

A level II infill correctional facility complex would cover approximately 60 acres and would include six separate dormitory housing units with 264 level II beds per structure for a total of 1,584 level II beds. Additionally, several additional acres would be temporarily disturbed during construction activities. (Note: Required site acreage would depend on site-specific considerations; refer to Volumes 2 and 3 of the DEIR for the specific acreage required at each potential infill site for a complex.) A level II infill correctional facility complex would include six dormitory-style housing units. Each housing unit would be approximately 40,000 gsf in size, with an operational capacity of approximately 264 level II beds per structure. Each housing unit would be approximately 26 feet tall. A community recreational area would be located centrally between the three housing units on each side of the facility.

A level II infill correctional facility complex would have the same accessory and support structures and inmate programming space as the single facility with the exception of a dedicated structure for receiving and release (R&R) of inmates. However, some of these spaces would be larger to accommodate the larger inmate population. The complex would be approximately 600,000 gsf in size, of which an estimated 124,000 gsf would be program space.

STAFFING

Staffing of a level II infill correctional facility complex, similar to a single facility, would include correctional officers, medical and mental health personnel, vocational and educational staff, facility maintenance personnel, and administrative support staff. As detailed in Table 2-2, an estimated 377 staff members would be employed at a complex.

PARKING

As with the single facility, the number of parking spaces required is based on a combination of the staff totals for the second and third watches (Table 2-2) plus an estimate of the number of visitors the facility would receive based on the facility's population. Using the same estimate of 15 percent visitation on a given weekend holiday visitation day, a level II infill correctional facility complex would include no less than 417 (179 staff plus 238 visitor) parking spaces. Refer to the facility site plans in Chapter 2 of Volumes 2 through 4 of the DEIR for the proposed locations of surface parking at each potential infill site for a complex.

Table 2-2 Estimated Staffing for a Level II Infill Correctional Facility Complex		
Work Shift	**Time**	**Projected New Staff[1]**
Custody (Correctional Staff)		
First Watch	10:00 p.m.–6:00 a.m.	28
Second Watch	6:00 a.m.–2:00 p.m.	113
Third Watch	2:00 p.m.–10:00 p.m.	66
	Subtotal	***207***
Support (e.g., Education/Vocation, Food Service, Medical/Dental, Utility, Administrative)		
First Shift (Limited to medical/food service staff)	10:00 p.m.–6:00 a.m.	7
Second Shift	8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.	149
Third Shift (Limited to medical/food service staff)	2:00 p.m.–10:00 p.m.	14
	Subtotal	***170***
Total Staff		**377**

Source: CDCR 2013
[1] The estimated support staffing numbers would be lower on weekends than on weekdays.

2.4.3 COMMON PROGRAM ELEMENTS OF EITHER A SINGLE FACILITY OR A COMPLEX

OPERATIONS

The proposed facilities would operate 24 hours a day, year-round, with three, 8-hour shifts (watches) for custodial employees (correctional staff) as follows:

- First Watch: 10:00 p.m.–6:00 a.m.
- Second Watch: 6:00 a.m.–2:00 p.m.
- Third Watch: 2:00 p.m.–10:00 p.m.

Most onsite support staff would work from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Visiting hours would typically be from 8:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. on weekends and certain holidays. Each facility is assumed to receive an estimated five truck deliveries per day of supplies and equipment.

PERIMETER ENCLOSURE AND ELECTRIFIED FENCE

Each level II infill correctional facility would be enclosed by double cyclone fencing with a lethal electrified fence located between the two. This perimeter fence would have observation towers for the pedestrian and vehicular sally ports and sufficient space for vehicle patrols. The towers would be staffed 24 hours a day. The exterior cyclone fence would be 12 feet high with barbed-wire “standoff” and concrete post footings. The lethal electrified fence would be constructed consistent with CDCR’s standard design criteria, which include a continuous concrete grade beam. The interior fence would be 12 feet high with a continuous concrete grade beam. A clear zone (void of vegetation and structures) would be located between the exterior and interior fences. An electronic warning system would be mounted on the interior fence, and a 12-foot-wide paved road would surround the secured perimeter approximately 30 feet from the exterior fence line. The electrified fence would discharge a lethal level of electricity upon contact.

Passage through the secure perimeter would be controlled by an interlocked vehicle sally port and separate pedestrian sally port, as described below. Additionally, there would also be a site boundary fence consisting of 8-foot chain link at urban sites such as FSP/SAC and CMF/SOL or a three-strand barbed wire fence at rural sites such as RJD and MCSP. During times when the lethal electrified fence is off line for maintenance or other reasons, additional armed correctional officers in patrol vehicles would be made available to provide direct observation of the perimeter. Note that since circulation of the DEIR, CDCR is considering the reduction in the number of perimeter observation towers. If this occurs, CDCR would increase ground-based patrols and direct fence observation (see Chapter 4, "Corrections and Revisions to the DEIR"). Each new level II infill correctional facility, however, would still have a standard double-perimeter security fence with a lethal electrified component.

SALLY PORT

A single-vehicle sally port would provide secure vehicle access to and from each level II infill correctional facility. A sally port is a small, controlled space with two locked doors. The first door is unlocked, allowing the vehicle to enter the controlled space, and the first door is closed. After the first door is locked, the second door is unlocked and the vehicle proceeds through the second door. The second door is then closed and locked. Similarly, a pedestrian-only sally port would be located at a secondary location along the fencing and would provide pedestrian access to and from each level II infill correctional facility.

ONSITE CIRCULATION

Onsite circulation would be provided via internal roadways along the perimeter of the facility, inside and outside the lethal electrified fence, and to the housing buildings and several accessory structures.

PERIMETER PARKING PADS

Each level II infill facility would include parking pads on the perimeter road to allow security vehicles to park so that correctional officers can observe the site boundaries in case the lethal electrified fence is shut down or requires maintenance. The pads would cover approximately 300 square feet, would be elevated 5 feet above ground level, and would consist of compacted dirt berms with sloped edges. One pad would be located on each side of the facility, except on the side with the sally port, and two pads would be located where any protrusions in the perimeter might otherwise obstruct clear sight lines.

LIGHTING

Three types of lighting fixtures would be installed at the infill sites: perimeter light standards, high-mast light standards, and pole- and wall-mounted lighting fixtures. Perimeter light standards and fixtures would be located 6 feet inside the site perimeter fence and spaced 80 feet apart along the facility perimeter. The perimeter light standards would be 30 feet tall with fixtures mounted at the top and angled downward and inward toward the facility and perimeter security zones.

High-mast lighting would be installed in the interior yard of the level II facility. The high-mast lighting standards would be a maximum of 100 feet tall with self-lowering devices for maintenance.

Other onsite lighting would be installed to illuminate parking lots, circulation roads, internal site features, and courtyards. This lighting would be in the form of high-pressure sodium lights on 35-foot-tall poles, similar to typical retail parking lot lighting, or mounted on building exterior walls.

UTILITIES

The following is a general discussion of the necessary utility systems for the proposed level II infill facilities.

STORMWATER DRAINAGE

Although CDCR is committed to removing any unneeded paving or similar impermeable coverage at the proposed infill sites, it is anticipated that implementation of this project would result in a net increase in impervious surfaces at the selected infill sites. CDCR will comply with all federal and state requirements to prevent contaminants entering stormwater and onsite erosion during construction. These requirements include securing appropriate regulatory approvals from the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board to obtain a statewide National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System stormwater permit for general construction activity (SWRCB Order 2009-0009-DWQ), and any other necessary site-specific waste discharge requirements or waivers under the Porter-Cologne Act.

Storm drainage facilities would be designed for each infill site and would be sized to accommodate both pre- and post-project stormwater volumes, consistent with State and local requirements. These facilities would be connected into the existing storm drainage network at each site.

WATER

CDCR intends to secure potable water from the appropriate public entity at each infill site and may use existing onsite wells for non-potable irrigation, where available. Existing potable water infrastructure would be used wherever possible.

WASTEWATER

CDCR intends to secure wastewater conveyance and treatment capacity from the appropriate public entity at each infill site and may use existing onsite sewage disposal facilities, where available. Existing sewer lines at each location would be utilized to the greatest extent possible.

ELECTRICITY AND NATURAL GAS

The proposed development of level II infill facilities at any of the five contemplated sites would involve the construction of additional power lines that would connect the potential infill facility to existing distribution lines. This may include the installation of some onsite electrical facilities (e.g., transformers, switches). Potential natural gas facilities would include connections to existing utility lines.

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